

# **Appendix I**

## **Land Ownership Adjustment Criteria**

### **Retention Criteria**

- Congressionally designated and other special management areas (i.e. ACECs, National or Historic Trails, etc.)
- Lands acquired using Land and Water Conservation Funds (LWCF)

### **Disposal Criteria**

- Tracts of land that because of its location or other characteristics is difficult and uneconomic to manage or is not suitable for management by another Federal department or agency as part of the public lands.
- Tracts of land that were acquired for a specific purpose and the tract is no longer required for that or any other Federal purpose.
- Disposal of tract of land that will serve important public objectives, including but not limited to, expansion of communities and economic development, which cannot be achieved prudently or feasibly on land other than public land and which outweigh other public objectives and values, including, but not limited to, recreation and scenic values, which would be served by maintaining such tract in Federal ownership.
- Surrounded by private land
- No improved public access
- No significant resource values
- Selected for management issues
- Lands with unauthorized occupancy use where permanent structures are involved.

### **Acquisition Criteria**

- Facilitate access to BLM land and resources
- Enhance the manageability of BLM land and resources
- Enhance important public values and uses, especially
  - Special Status Species plant, animal, and fish habitats
  - Significant historic, cultural resources or properties important to Native Americans
  - Significant recreational opportunities
  - Significant scenic values
- Facilitate implementation of other goals and objectives
- Avoid acquiring lands or interests in lands with management problems that outweigh the expected benefits of acquisition, including but not limited to:
  - Presence of hazardous materials

- Abundance of invasive, non-native species
- Inadequate access for managing the property for the purpose for which it would be acquired
- Cultivated lands, buildings and other improvements

## Land Retention and Disposal Classifications for Alternatives B, C and D:

Acres in each category varies by Alternative as shown in the Land Tenure section of Table 2-1 and 2-2.

**Category 1 – Retention area with no disposal :** Lands managed in Category I – Retention would include all ACECs and lands acquired through LWCF. Category I lands would not be transferred from BLM management by any method for the life of the plan.

**Category 2 - Retention with Limited disposal potential based on specialist review:** Public lands within Category II would be considered for limited land ownership adjustments; however, lands in Category II would not be available for sale under section 203 of FLPMA. Some public lands in Category II may contain resource values protected by law or policy. If actions cannot be taken to adequately mitigate impacts from disposal of those lands, those parcels would be retained.

**Category 3 – Disposal contingent on specialist review:** These lands generally are isolated or fragmented from other public land ownerships making them difficult to manage. Public land parcels in this category are relatively smaller in size (typically 160 acres or less). A map of these disposal parcels can be found by alternative in Map 2-2. These parcels have been found to potentially meet the sale criteria of section 203(a)(1) of FLPMA and could be made available for sale or disposal through any method.

## Access Criteria

- The BLM shall endeavor to maintain existing access, provide future access, and manage public access to BLM administered lands in coordination with other Federal agencies, state and local governments, and private landowners.
- Obtain access to BLM administered lands in retention areas. (Acquisition of access outside of retention areas may be considered if the action leads to and/or facilitates long term needs or program objectives).
- Protect, maintain, and manage existing access to BLM administered lands.
- Manage access to BLM administered lands within BLM's multiple-use mandate.
- Acquire access on the basis of the following considerations:

Where there are moderate to high resource values on existing BLM administered land.

Where there is public demand which is closely tied to resource values. Access to larger blocks or parcels of BLM administered land have priority. The presence of important resource values may justify acquiring access to smaller tracts.

For those projects on BLM administered lands in which substantial public monies have been spent, and in which continuing diverse public use is expected, permanent exclusive access for the general public should be obtained. For lesser investment projects and/or those to which general public use will need to be limited, nonexclusive easements should be obtained.

Although the Bureau is not required to provide access to mineral resources, the acquisition of such access could be useful in controlling the construction of multiple and unnecessary access routes within the same general area.

Priority would be placed on acquiring easements on roads where landowners are willing to allow public access through their lands.